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Description

The subject invention is directed toward the art of tube fittings and, more particularly, to a tube fitting particularly suited for use with resinous plastic tubing having a high degree of lubricity, see for example, FR-A- 2 136 416.

Although it is possible to use standard metal tube fittings for joining plastic tubing, the results achieved are generally somewhat less than desirable. In particular, the relatively high lubricity of the plastic tubing makes it difficult to grip and hold the tubing within the fitting. In addition, when it is desired to have a full, plastic system wherein the fittings are also plastic, the gripping problems are further compounded.

Prior attempts at providing plastic fittings and fittings particularly suited for plastic tubing have taken a variety of different approaches. Often, to generate sufficient gripping forces and prevent tubing collapse, toothed collars and internal tubing sleeves have been used separately or in combination. The internal sleeve approach is undesirable since it tends to reduce the available flow area. Similarly, the toothed collars or ferrules often result in significant deformation and/or damage to the tubing.

Another approach which has been used, comprises driving a tapered, split ferrule into a tapered cam mouth formed about a tube receiving opening in a fitting body. With this prior arrangement there is no ready way to determine when the fitting is properly made-up or to prevent tubing collapse due to over tightening.

Many other fitting designs have been proposed for resinous plastic tube but they have generally suffered from one or more of the noted problems.

The subject invention provides a tube fitting wherein the problems discussed above are overcome and secure gripping and holding of the tube is achieved with a simple and efficient structure. The invention is such that it can be used for either metal or plastic tubing. Likewise, for certain uses and environments the fitting itself can be formed from either metal or plastic.

In accordance with the subject invention, a tube fitting particularly suited for joining resinous plastic tubing is provided and comprises a fitting body having a flow passage which extends inwardly from an exterior face thereof. Surrounding the outer end of the flow passage is a counterbore which is sized to closely receive the end of the tubing to be joined with the fitting. A tapered camming mouth is formed about the outer end of the counterbore. Positioned about the tube for cooperation with the camming mouth is a first ferrule having a central opening to closely receive the end of the tube. An outer surface of the first ferrule is engageable with the camming mouth and is adapted to be cammed radially inwardly upon movement of the ferrule into the camming mouth. A second ferrule is

also positioned on the tube and is located outwardly of the first ferrule. The second ferrule has a nose portion with an internal diameter less than the outer diameter of the tube. The nose portion is engaged with a groove preformed into the exterior of the tube prior to make-up of the tube fitting. Surfaces formed on the forward end of the second ferrule and the rear surface of the first ferrule cooperate to produce radial inward movement of the nose portion of the second ferrule when the second ferrule is driven axially toward the first ferrule. Fitting nut means are threaded to the fitting body and enclose the first and second ferrule members. The nut means are operable to produce driving movement of the ferrules into the camming mouth to produce radial inward movement of the ferrules while simultaneously driving the tube into the counterbore.

Preferably, and in accordance with a more limited aspect of the invention, the nut means cooperates with the fitting body to define a chamber which encloses the first and second ferrules. The total volume of the ferrules is substantially equal to the volume of the chamber when the fitting is in a made-up condition.

In accordance with a still further aspect of the invention, the nut means and the fitting body include externally visible stop and alignment surfaces which come into engagement upon proper make-up of the fitting. This arrangement reduces the likelihood that the fitting will be overtightened and provides a quick visual indication of proper fitting make-up. When used in conjunction with the controlled ferrule space or chamber, proper make-up is assured and the tube is always engaged with a predetermined amount of ferrule contact and pressure. Moreover, because the second or rear ferrule is snapped fitted into a preformed groove prior to make-up, tightening of the fitting nut produces positive predetermined movement of the second ferrule and tubing into the camming mouth. Slippage between the ferrules and the tubing is not possible.

Accordingly, by use of the present invention there may be provided one or more of the following:

- i) a tube fitting particularly intended for plastic tubing and designed so that proper fitting make-up is assured;
- ii) a fitting of the type described wherein the pressure sealing and tube holding ferrules are positively driven together with the tube into a final located position which cannot vary irrespective of tube or ferrule lubricity or the like;
- iii) a fitting of the type described wherein the ferrules are confined in a chamber having a predetermined volume which is only slightly larger than the total volume of the ferrule so that cold flow of the ferrule material cannot take place after the fitting is properly made-up;
- iv) a fitting of the type described wherein the

sealing and holding functions are subdivided between two separate ferrule elements which are positively driven to a desired final made-up position so that total uniformity in sealing and gripping pressure is achieved;

v) a tube fitting of the type wherein the tube is snap fit into the fitting to provide both sound and tactile indication of proper assembly;

vi) a fitting in which the fully assembled position is indicated by both closure of an externally visible gap and alignment of externally visible hexagonal surface;

vii) a tube fitting of the type described wherein the tubing ends can be manually inserted into the loosely assembled fitting.

The invention will now be described by way of example, with reference to the following description read in conjunction with the accompanying drawings wherein:

Figure 1 is a side elevational view partially in cross-section showing a fitting formed in accordance with the preferred embodiment of the invention (In Figure 1 the components are shown in a "finger-tight" assembled relationship prior to the final tightening and "make-up" of the fitting); Figure 2 is an exploded pictorial view showing the tube end and the associated fitting ferrules;

Figure 3 is a view similar to Figure 1 but showing the fitting components in a fully tightened, made-up relationship; and,

Figure 4 is an enlarged view of the circled area of Figure 1.

Detailed Description of the Preferred Embodiment

Referring more particularly to the drawings wherein the showings are for the purpose of illustrating a preferred embodiment of the invention only, and not for the purpose of limiting same, Figures 1 and 4 generally show the overall arrangement of a tube fitting 10 which is particularly intended for use on resinous plastic tubing or other tubing having a degree of plasticity and relatively high lubricity. While the tube fitting 10 could have a variety of specific configurations, it is shown generally as comprising a main, male body component 12 and a female nut component 14 which cooperate to confine first and second ferrule members 16 and 18 into position about a tube 20. Preferably, and in accordance with the preferred embodiment of the invention, the body component 12 is molded from a suitable resinous plastic material such as PFA (perfluoroalkylvinylether), tetrafluoroethylene or nylon. The body component 12 comprises a main body section 22 and an outwardly extending portion 24. A radially extending, circumferentially continuous shoulder 26 is formed at the junction between the main body section 22 and the outwardly extending portion 24. It should be appreciated that the main

body section 22 could be part of a standard fitting, or it could be part of a associated structure such as a valve or the like. Preferably, the portion of the main body section 22 which is adjacent the reduced diameter portion 24 is provided with a generally hexagonal configuration to provide wrench flats 28.

Extending axially inwardly from the outer end of the reduced diameter portion 24 is a flow passageway 30 which has a cylindrical configuration and is of a diameter slightly less than the outer diameter of the tube 20 to which the fitting assembly is to be connected. A counterbore 32 is formed at the outer end of the passage 30 and is joined therewith by an end wall 34 which preferably lies in a plane perpendicular to the axis of passageway 30. The diameter of the counterbore 32 is desirably sized so as to closely but freely receive the end of the tube 20. Additionally, it is preferable for the purposes of the subject invention to have the end wall 36 of the tube cut perpendicular to the axis of the tube.

As best illustrated in Figure 4, the outermost end of the counterbore 32 is provided with a generally conically shaped or tapered camming mouth 38 which is formed, as illustrated, at a relatively shallow angle relative to the axis of the passageway 30. The ferrule member 16 is arranged to cooperate with the camming mouth 38 such that the ferrule is driven into sealing engagement with the exterior wall of the tube 20 and the surface of the camming mouth 38 during fitting make-up. For this reason, the ferrule member 16 is preferably formed of a suitable resilient plastic material such as PFA tetrafluoroethylene or nylon and has a generally conical exterior surface 40 which is preferably of an angle only slightly less than the angle of the camming mouth 38. This relationship is best shown in Figure 4 wherein the various components are shown in a finger-tight assembled position. Preferably, the nose portion 42 of the ferrule 16 is relatively blunt or slightly rounded as shown. The rear surface of the ferrule 16 is provided with a conically shaped counterbore or camming mouth portion 44 which, as will subsequently be described, functions to drive the nose portion 46 of the rear ferrule 18 radially inwardly during fitting make-up.

The arrangement of rear ferrule 18 and its relationship to the tube 20 and the front ferrule 16 is particularly important to the subject invention. In this regard, the rear ferrule 18 has the previously mentioned nose portion 46 which as a tapered upper surface 48 adapted to engage the conical camming mouth 44 on the rear of the first or front ferrule 16. In addition, the nose portion 46 has a diameter at its innermost position which is less than the outer diameter of the tube 20. That is, the original, pre-make-up inner diameter of nose portion 46 is significantly less than the outer diameter of tube 20. In addition, the tube 20 is provided with a circumferentially extending recess 50 having the preferred configuration best

shown in Figure 4. More particularly, the forward end of the recess 50 has a circumferentially continuous radially extending wall 52 which is generally perpendicular to the axis of the tube. An inclined or tapered wall or surface 54 extends from the radial innermost portion of the wall 52 to the outer surface of the tube 20. The rear portion of ferrule 18 is relatively thick and heavy and as an inclined outer wall 56.

The recess 50 is located a predetermined distance from the end wall 36 of the tube 20. As best shown in Figures 1 and 2, it will be seen that the recess 50 is located a distance such that when the fitting is in the finger-tight position a small gap *g* exists between the end wall 36 of tube 20 and the bottom wall 34 of the counterbore 32. This relationship is selected so that the distance *g* is slightly less or substantially equal to the distance that the tube is driven axially into the counterbore 32 during make-up.

As previously mentioned, the female nut member 14 acts to drive the ferrules into each other and into the camming mouth 38 during fitting make-up. For this reason, the female nut member 14 is joined to the main body component 12 through cooperating respective threads 60, 62 respectively. Interiorly, the nut member 14 has an end wall 64 which is inclined generally at the same angle as the end wall 56 of the ferrule member 18. This relationship is clearly shown in Figure 4. Additionally, the nut member 14 has a stepped interior bore with a reduced diameter portion 66 which surrounds the back end of front ferrule 16, as well as ferrule member 18 to limit their outward movement during fitting make-up. Additionally, it should be noted that the diameter of the stepped counterbore 66 is substantially less than the internal diameter of the threads 60. This assures that disassembly can take place without interference between the maximum outer extent of the ferrules 16 and 18 in their final deformed condition and the threads 60.

In order to allow the female nut member 14 to be driven to the final made-up position shown in Figure 3, the exterior of the nut member is provided with a generally hex-shaped configuration to provide wrench flats 68. Preferably, and in accordance with an aspect of the invention, the hex-shaped configuration on the nut member 14 corresponds to the hex-shaped configuration on the main fitting body 12. The various components of the fitting are dimensioned such that "*g*" is equal to or slightly less than "*G*". This assures that when the fitting is fully made-up, tube end 36 bottoms against wall 34 as wall 70 engages wall 26. This engaged relationship is shown in Figure 3 which represents the fitting in a final made-up condition. As the fitting is being made-up, the tubing and the ferrules are driven inwardly. The positive engagement between the ferrule 18 and the recess 50 which results from the actual snap engagement between the ferrule and the recess during preliminary assembly prior to make-up assures that the tubing and the ferrules

are driven into their final located position without slippage between any of the components. Additionally, the final made-up position of the components is apparent by the engagement of the two radially extending surfaces 26, 70 on the main fitting body 12 and the nut member 14, respectively. A further visual indication of proper make-up is provided by virtue of the location of the hex surfaces 28, 68 respectively. That is, these surfaces are related to the threads and the surfaces 16, 70, such that at make-up and simultaneously with engagement of the surfaces 26, 70, the hex surfaces 28, 68 are in exact alignment as illustrated in Figure 3. That is, the peaks of the respective hex-shapes are aligned.

In accordance with a further aspect of the invention, the total space enclosed by the conical surface or camming mouth 38 and the counterbore 66 in the female nut 14 is substantially equal to the total volume of the ferrule members 16 and 18. This relationship is illustrated in Figure 3. Note that when in the full made-up condition, the ferrules 16, 18 are totally enclosed in a chamber defined by the body component 12, the nut member 14 and the tube 20. Because of this relationship, there is no available space into which cold flow of the ferrules can take place. This assures that the compression sealing forces generated within the ferrules during make-up are maintained throughout the assembled life of the fitting.

Claims

1. A tube fitting particularly suited for joining resinous plastic tubing and comprising:
 - a fitting body (12) having a flow passage (30) extending inwardly from an exterior face thereof;
 - a counterbore (32) surrounding the outer end of said passage and sized to closely receive the end of a tube to be joined with said fitting, and a tapered camming mouth (38) formed about the outer end of said counterbore (32)
 - a first ferrule (16) having a central opening to closely receive the end of said tube and an outer surface (40) engageable with said camming mouth (38) and adapted to be cammed radially inwardly upon movement of said ferrule (16) into said camming mouth (38);
 - a second ferrule (18) having a central opening to closely receive the end of said tube and a reduced diameter nose portion (46) adapted to be snapped into a groove (50) formed in the exterior of said tube prior to make-up of said fitting;
 - surfaces formed on the forward exterior of said second ferrule (18) and the rear surface of said first ferrule (16) co-operate to produce radial inward movement of the nose portion (46) of said

- second ferrule (18) when said second ferrule (18) is driven axially toward said first ferrule (16); and
- fitting nut means (14) threaded to said fitting body (12) and enclosing said first and second ferrule members (16,18), said nut means (14) operable to produce driving movement of said first and second ferrules (16,18) into said camming mouth to cause radial inward movement of said ferrules (16,18) while driving said tube (20) into said counterbore.
2. A fitting as claimed in claim 1, wherein said nut means (14) is threadedly joined to the exterior of said fitting body (12).
 3. A fitting as claimed in claim 1 or 2, wherein said first and second ferrule members (16,18) have a volume which is only slightly less than the space in which they are confined by said nut means (14) and said fitting body (12) when said fitting is in a made-up condition.
 4. A fitting as claimed in claim 1, 2 or 3, wherein said first ferrule (16) has a conical recess (44) facing said second ferrule (18), said conical recess receiving said reduced diameter nose portion (46) and producing radially inward deflection thereof during movement of said second ferrule (18) toward said first ferrule (16).
 5. A fitting as claimed in any one of the preceding claims, wherein said nut means (14) and said body (12) have externally visible stop surfaces which come into engagement when said fitting is properly made-up.
 6. A fitting as claimed in claim 5, wherein said body and said nut means each have externally visible wrench surfaces which come into alignment when said stop surfaces come into engagement.
 7. A fitting as claimed in any one of the preceding claims, wherein said nut means (14) comprises a nut member having internal threads and an internal counterbore which encloses said first and second ferrules (16,18) when said fitting is in a made-up condition, said internal counterbore in said nut member having a diameter which is substantially less than the diameter of said internal threads.
 8. A fitting as claimed in any one of the preceding claims, wherein said counterbore surrounding the outer end of the passage in said body terminates in a transverse end wall, said end wall located to limit movement of said tube inwardly of said body during make-up of said fitting.
 9. A tube fitting for joining resinous plastic tubing and comprising:
 - a body member (12) having a tube receiving opening with a conically shaped camming mouth (38) facing outwardly of said opening;
 - a tube (20) closely received in said opening;
 - a first ferrule member (16) slidably received on said tube and having an exterior surface which faces said camming mouth (38) and has a conical shape generally corresponding to the shape of said camming mouth;
 - a second ferrule member (18) slidably received on said tube (20) at a location outwardly of said opening and said first ferrule (16), said second ferrule member (18) having a nose portion (46) which engages the first ferrule (16) adjacent said tube, said nose portion (46) being circumferentially continuous about said tube;
 - said tube including a recess (50) formed circumferentially thereof prior to association of said tube with said fitting, the location of said recess corresponding to the predetermined desired axial location of the nose portion (46) of said second ferrule (18) when said fitting is in a made-up condition;
 - said nose portion (46) of said second ferrule (18) encircling said tube (20) and being engaged in said recess (50) in axial driving engagement with said tube prior to make-up of said fitting; and,
 - nut means (14) threadedly engaged with said body for driving said first and second ferrules (16,18) into said camming mouth.
 10. A tube fitting as claimed in claim 9, wherein said second ferrule (18) has an internal diameter adjacent said nose portion (46) which is less than the external diameter of said tube, said second ferrule (18) being interference fitted on said tube with said nose portion (46) engaged in said recess (50) prior to make-up of said fitting.
 11. A tube fitting as claimed in claim 9 or 10, wherein said nut means (14) is threadedly engaged with the exterior of said body (12) and co-operating therewith to define a chamber which encloses said first and second ferrules (16,18), the total volume of said ferrules being substantially equal to the volume of said chamber when said fitting is in a made-up condition.
 12. A tube fitting as claimed in any one of claims 9 to 11, wherein each of said first and second ferrules (16,18) are formed of a resinous plastic material.
 13. A tube fitting as claimed in any one of claims 9 to 12, wherein said first ferrule (16) includes a con-

- ical camming surface (44) engaging the nose portion (46) of said second ferrule (18) for driving said nose portion (46) radially inward when said second ferrule (18) is moved toward said first ferrule (16) during make-up of said fitting. 5
14. A tube fitting as claimed in any one of claims 9 to 13, wherein said tube receiving opening terminates in a transversely extending end wall located to define a limit of inward movement of said tube during make-up of said fitting. 10
15. A tube fitting as claimed in claim 14, wherein said end wall is located to be engaged by the end of said tube prior to completion of make-up of said fitting. 15
16. A tube fitting as claimed in any one of claims 9 to 15, wherein said nut means and said body have externally visible stop surfaces which come into engagement when said fitting is properly made-up. 20
17. A tube fitting as claimed in claim 14, wherein said nut means and said body each have externally visible wrench surfaces which come into alignment when said stop surfaces come into engagement. 25

Patentansprüche

1. Rohrverbindung mit besonderer Eignung zum Zusammenfügen von Rohrleitungen aus harzartigem Kunststoff und mit:
 einem Verbindungskörper (12) mit einem Strömungskanal (30), der sich von einer Außenfläche hiervon einwärts erstreckt;
 einer Gegenbohrung (32), die das äußere Ende des genannten Kanals umgibt und so bemessen ist, daß sie eng das Ende des Rohres aufnimmt, das mit der genannten Verbindung zusammengefügt werden soll, und eine konische Führungsmündung (38), die rund um das andere Ende der genannten Gegenbohrung (32) ausgebildet ist;
 einem ersten Ring (16) mit einer mittigen Öffnung, um eng das Ende des genannten Rohres aufzunehmen, und einer Außenoberfläche (40), die mit der genannten Führungsmündung (38) in Eingriff bringbar ist und dazu eingerichtet ist, infolge der Bewegung des genannten Rings (16) in die Führungsmündung (38) hin radial einwärts gedrückt zu werden;
 einem zweiten Ring (18) mit einer mittigen Öffnung, um eng das Ende des genannten Rohres aufzunehmen, und mit einem Nasenabschnitt (46) mit verringertem Durchmesser, der dazu ein-

gerichtet ist, in eine Nut (50) einzuschnappen, die in der Außenseite des genannten Rohres vor dem Fertigmontieren der genannten Verbindung ausgebildet wurde;

Flächen, die an der vorderen Außenseite des genannten zweiten Rings (18) an der Rückfläche des genannten ersten Rings (16) ausgebildet sind, die zusammenarbeiten, um die radial einwärts gerichtete Bewegung des Nasenabschnitts (46) des genannten zweiten Rings (18) zu erzeugen, wenn der genannte zweite Ring (18) axial zum genannten ersten Ring (16) hin gedrückt wird; und

einer Verbindungs-Muttereinrichtung (14), die auf den genannten Verbindungskörper (12) aufgeschraubt ist und das genannte erste und zweite Ringteil (16, 18) umschließt, wobei die genannte Muttereinrichtung (14) so betreibbar ist, daß sie die Druckbewegung des genannten ersten und zweiten Rings (16, 18) in die genannte Führungsmündung hinein erzeugt, um die radial einwärts gerichtete Bewegung der genannten Ringe (16, 18) zu veranlassen, während sie das genannte Rohr (20) in die genannte Gegenbohrung drückt.

2. Verbindung nach Anspruch 1, worin die genannte Muttereinrichtung (14) mit der Außenseite des genannten Verbindungskörpers (12) mittels eines Gewindes zusammengefügt ist. 30
3. Verbindung nach Anspruch 1 oder 2, worin das genannte erste und zweite Ringteil (16, 18) ein Volumen aufweisen, das nur ein wenig kleiner ist als der Raum, in dem sie von der genannten Muttereinrichtung (14) und dem genannten Verbindungskörper (12) eingeschlossen sind, wenn die genannte Verbindung sich in fertigmontiertem Zustand befindet. 40
4. Verbindung nach Anspruch 1, 2 oder 3, worin der genannte erste Ring (16) eine konische Aussparung (44) aufweist, die dem genannten zweiten Ring (18) zugewandt ist, wobei die genannte konische Aussparung den Nasenabschnitt (46) mit verringertem Durchmesser aufnimmt und dessen radial einwärts gerichtete Auslenkung während der Bewegung des genannten zweiten Rings (18) zum genannten ersten Ring (16) hin erzeugt. 45
5. Verbindung nach irgendeinem der vorangehenden Ansprüche, worin die genannte Muttereinrichtung (14) und der genannte Körper (12) von außen her sichtbare Anschlagflächen aufweisen, die in Eingriff gelangen, wenn die genannte Verbindung ordnungsgemäß fertigmontiert ist. 50
6. Verbindung nach Anspruch 5, worin der genannte

- Körper und die genannte Muttereinrichtung jeweils von außen her sichtbare Schraubenschlüsselflächen aufweisen, die zur Ausrichtung gelangen, wenn die genannten Anschlägflächen in Eingriff gelangen. 5
7. Verbindung nach irgendeinem der vorangehenden Ansprüche, worin die genannte Muttereinrichtung (14) ein Mutterteil mit einem Innengewinde und einer inneren Gegenbohrung aufweist, die den genannten ersten und zweiten Ring (16, 18) einschließt, wenn die genannte Verbindung sich in fertigmontiertem Zustand befindet, wobei die genannte innere Gegenbohrung im genannten Mutterteil einen Durchmesser aufweist, der wesentlich kleiner ist als der Durchmesser des genannten Innengewindes. 10 15
8. Verbindung nach irgendeinem der vorangehenden Ansprüche, worin die genannte Gegenbohrung, die das äußere Ende des Kanals im genannten Körper umgibt, in einer querverlaufenden Endwand endet, wobei die genannte Endwand so angeordnet ist, daß sie die Bewegung des genannten Rohrs einwärts zum genannten Körper während des Fertigmontierens der genannten Verbindung begrenzt. 20 25
9. Rohrverbindung zum Zusammenfügen einer Rohrleitung aus harzartigem Kunststoff und mit den folgenden Merkmalen: 30
 ein Körperteil (12) mit einer Rohraufnahmeöffnung mit einer konisch geformten Führungsmündung (38), die auswärts zur genannten Öffnung gerichtet ist; 35
 ein Rohr (20), das eng in der genannten Öffnung aufgenommen ist;
 ein erstes Ringteil (16), das verschieblich am Rohr aufgenommen ist und eine Außenfläche aufweist, die der genannten Führungsmündung (38) zugewandt ist und eine konische Form aufweist, die insgesamt der Form der genannten Führungsmündung entspricht; 40
 ein zweites Ringteil (18), das verschieblich am genannten Rohr (20) an einer Stelle außerhalb der genannten Öffnung und des genannten ersten Rings (16) aufgenommen ist, wobei das genannte zweite Ringteil (18) einen Nasenabschnitt (46) aufweist, der in den ersten Ring (16) in Nähe zum genannten Rohr eingreift, wobei der genannte Nasenabschnitt (46) sich in Umfangsrichtung durchgehend rund um das genannte Rohr erstreckt; 45
 das genannte Rohr umfaßt eine Aussparung (50), die vor der Zuordnung des genannten Rohres zur genannten Verbindung in dessen Umfangsrichtung ausgebildet ist, wobei die Stelle der genannten Aussparung der vorbestimmten, gewünschten axialen Lage des Nasenabschnitts (46) des genannten zweiten Rings (18) entspricht, wenn die genannte Verbindung sich in fertigmontiertem Zustand befindet; 50
 der genannte Nasenabschnitt (46) des genannten zweiten Rings (18) umgibt das genannte Rohr (20) und greift in die genannte Aussparung (50) in axialem Zusammendrückeingriff mit dem genannten Rohr vor dem Fertigmontieren der genannten Verbindung ein; und
 eine Muttereinrichtung (14), die in Gewindeeingriff mit dem genannten Körper steht, um den genannten ersten und zweiten Ring (16, 18) in die Führungsmündung hineinzudrücken.
10. Rohrverbindung nach Anspruch 9, worin der genannte zweite Ring (18) benachbart zu seinem Nasenabschnitt (46) einen Innendurchmesser aufweist, der geringer ist als der Außendurchmesser des genannten Rohres, wobei der genannte zweite Ring (18) im Festsitz auf dem genannten Rohr angeordnet ist, wobei der genannte Nasenabschnitt (46) vor dem Fertigmontieren der genannten Verbindung in Eingriff mit der genannten Aussparung (50) gebracht ist.
11. Rohrverbindung nach Anspruch 9 oder 10, worin die genannte Muttereinrichtung (14) in Gewindeeingriff mit der Außenseite des genannten Körpers (12) steht und hiermit zusammenwirkt, um eine Kammer festzulegen, die den genannten ersten und zweiten Ring (16, 18) umschließt, wobei das Gesamtvolumen der genannten Ringe im wesentlichen gleich ist dem Volumen der genannten Kammer, wenn sich die genannte Verbindung in fertigmontiertem Zustand befindet.
12. Rohrverbindung nach irgendeinem der Ansprüche 9 bis 11, worin jeder des genannten ersten und zweiten Rings (16, 18) aus einem harzartigen Kunststoffmaterial gebildet ist.
13. Rohrverbindung nach irgendeinem der Ansprüche 9 bis 12, worin der genannte erste Ring (16) eine konische Führungsfläche (44) umfaßt, die in den Nasenabschnitt (46) des genannten zweiten Rings (18) eingreift, um den genannten Nasenabschnitt (46) radial einwärts zu drücken, wenn der genannte zweite Ring (18) während des Fertigmontierens der Verbindung zum genannten ersten Ring (16) hinbewegt wird.
14. Rohrverbindung nach irgendeinem der Ansprüche 9 bis 13, worin die genannte, das Rohr aufnehmende Öffnung in einer sich quer erstreckenden Endwand endet, die so gelegen ist, daß sie während des Fertigmontierens der genannten Verbindung eine Begrenzung für die Einwärtsbe-

wegung des genannten Rohres festlegt.

15. Rohrverbindung nach Anspruch 14, worin die genannte Endwand so angeordnet ist, daß sie mit dem Ende des genannten Rohres vor Fertigstellung des Fertigmontierens der genannten Verbindung in Eingriff gelangt. 5
16. Rohrverbindung nach irgendeinem der Ansprüche 9 bis 15, worin die genannte Muttereinrichtung und der genannte Körper von außen her sichtbare Anschlagflächen aufweisen, die in Eingriff gelangen, wenn die genannte Verbindung ordnungsgemäß fertigmontiert ist. 10
17. Rohrverbindung nach Anspruch 14, worin die genannte Muttereinrichtung und der genannte Körper jeweils von außen sichtbare Schraubenschlüssellflächen aufweisen, die in Ausrichtung gelangen, wenn die genannten Anschlagflächen in Eingriff gelangen. 20

Revendications 25

1. Raccord de tube particulièrement adapté au raccordement de tubes en résine plastique et comportant :

un corps de raccord (12) ayant un passage d'écoulement (30) s'étendant vers l'intérieur depuis une face extérieure de celui-ci; 30

un logement cylindrique (32) entourant l'extrémité extérieure dudit passage et dimensionné afin de recevoir l'extrémité d'un tube devant être raccordé avec ledit raccord, et une embouchure à came conique (38) formée autour de l'extrémité extérieure dudit logement cylindrique (32) 35

une première virole (16) ayant une ouverture centrale afin de recevoir l'extrémité dudit tube et une surface extérieure (40) pouvant être engagée avec ladite embouchure à came (38) et prévue pour être poussée radialement vers l'intérieur lors du déplacement de ladite virole (16) dans ladite embouchure à came (38); 40

une deuxième virole (18) ayant une ouverture centrale afin de recevoir l'extrémité dudit tube et une partie de nez de diamètre réduit (46) prévue pour être encliquetée dans une rainure (50) formée dans l'extérieur dudit tube avant l'assemblage dudit raccord; 45

des surfaces formées sur l'extérieur avant de ladite deuxième virole (18) et la surface arrière de ladite première virole (16) qui coopèrent afin de produire un mouvement radial vers l'intérieur de la partie de nez (46) de ladite deuxième virole (18) lorsque ladite deuxième virole (18) est entraînée axialement en direction de ladite première vi- 50

role (16); et

des moyens d'écrou de raccord (14) visés sur ledit corps de raccord (12) et enfermant lesdites première et deuxième viroles (16, 18), lesdits moyens d'écrou (14) pouvant fonctionner afin de produire un mouvement d'entraînement desdites première et deuxième viroles (16, 18) dans ladite embouchure à came afin d'amener un mouvement radial vers l'intérieur desdites viroles (16, 18) tout en entraînant ledit tube (20) dans ledit logement cylindrique.

2. Raccord selon la revendication 1, dans lequel lesdits moyens d'écrou (14) sont reliés de façon visée sur l'extérieur dudit corps de raccord (12). 15

3. Raccord selon la revendication 1 ou 2, dans lequel lesdites première et deuxième viroles (16, 18) ont un volume qui est simplement légèrement inférieur à l'espace dans lequel ils sont confinés par lesdits moyens d'écrou (14) et ledit corps de raccord (12) lorsque ledit raccord est dans un état assemblé. 20

4. Raccord selon la revendication 1, 2 ou 3, dans lequel ladite première virole (16) a un renforcement conique (44) faisant face à ladite deuxième virole (18), ledit renforcement conique recevant ladite partie de nez de diamètre réduit (46) et produisant une déviation radialement vers l'intérieur pendant le mouvement de ladite deuxième virole (18) par rapport à ladite première virole (16). 25

5. Raccord selon l'une quelconque des revendications précédentes, dans lequel lesdits moyens d'écrou (14) et ledit corps (12) ont des surfaces de butée visibles de l'extérieur qui viennent en engagement lorsque ledit raccord est correctement assemblé. 30

6. Raccord selon la revendication 5, dans lequel ledit corps et lesdits moyens d'écrou ont chacun des surfaces de clé visibles de l'extérieur qui viennent en alignement lorsque lesdites surfaces de butée viennent en engagement. 35

7. Raccord selon l'une quelconque des revendications précédentes, dans lequel lesdits moyens d'écrou (14) comportent un élément d'écrou ayant des filets internes et un logement cylindrique interne qui enferment lesdites première et deuxième viroles (16, 18) lorsque ledit raccord est dans un état assemblé, ledit logement cylindrique interne dans ledit élément d'écrou ayant un diamètre qui est sensiblement inférieur au diamètre desdits filets internes. 40

8. Raccord selon l'une quelconque des revendica- 45

- tions précédentes, dans lequel ledit logement cylindrique entourant l'extrémité extérieure du passage dans ledit corps se termine par une paroi d'extrémité transversale, ladite paroi d'extrémité servant à limiter le mouvement dudit tube vers l'intérieur dudit corps pendant l'assemblage dudit raccord.
9. Raccord de tube destiné à raccorder des tubes en résine plastique et comportant :
- un élément de corps (12) ayant une ouverture de réception de tube avec une embouchure à came de forme conique (38) dirigée vers l'extérieur de ladite ouverture;
 - un tube (20) reçu dans ladite ouverture;
 - un premier élément de virole (16) reçu de façon coulissante sur ledit tube et ayant une surface extérieure qui fait face à ladite embouchure à came (38) et possède une forme conique correspondant d'une manière générale à la forme de ladite embouchure à came;
 - un deuxième élément de virole (18) reçu de façon coulissante sur ledit tube (20) dans un emplacement à l'extérieur de ladite ouverture et de ladite première virole (16), ledit deuxième élément de virole (18) ayant une partie de nez (46) qui engage la première virole (16) de façon adjacente audit tube, ladite partie de nez (46) étant circonférentiellement continue autour dudit tube;
 - ledit tube comprenant un renforcement (50) formé de manière circonférentielle avant l'association dudit tube avec ledit raccord, l'emplacement dudit renforcement correspondant à l'emplacement axial souhaité prédéterminé de la partie de nez (46) de ladite deuxième virole (18) lorsque ledit raccord est dans un état assemblé;
 - ladite partie de nez (46) de ladite deuxième virole (18) encerclant ledit tube (20) et étant engagée dans ledit renforcement (50) en engagement d'entraînement axial avec ledit tube avant l'assemblage dudit raccord; et
 - des moyens d'écrou (14) engagés de façon vissée avec ledit corps afin d'entraîner lesdites première et deuxième viroles (16, 18) dans ladite embouchure à came.
10. Raccord de tube selon la revendication 9, dans lequel ladite deuxième virole (18) a un diamètre interne adjacent à ladite partie de nez (46) qui est inférieur au diamètre externe dudit tube, ladite deuxième virole (18) étant montée de façon serrée sur ledit tube avec ladite partie de nez (46) engagée dans ledit renforcement (50) avant d'assembler ledit raccord.
11. Raccord de tube selon la revendication 9 ou 10, dans lequel lesdits moyens d'écrou (14) sont engagés de façon vissée avec l'extérieur dudit corps(12) et coopèrent afin de définir une chambre qui enferme lesdites première et deuxième viroles (16, 18), le volume total desdites viroles étant sensiblement égal au volume de ladite chambre lorsque ledit raccord est dans un état assemblé.
12. Raccord de tube selon l'une quelconque des revendications 9 à 11, dans lequel chacune des première et deuxième viroles (16, 18) est réalisée dans une résine plastique.
13. Raccord de tube selon l'une quelconque des revendications 9 à 12, dans lequel ladite première virole (16) comprend une surface à came conique(44) engageant la partie de nez (46) de ladite deuxième virole (18) afin d'entraîner ladite partie de nez (46) radialement vers l'intérieur lorsque ladite deuxième virole (18) est déplacée en direction de ladite première virole (16) pendant l'assemblage dudit raccord.
14. Raccord de tube selon l'une quelconque des revendications 9 à 13, dans lequel ladite ouverture de réception de tube se termine par une paroi d'extrémité s'étendant transversalement disposée de façon à définir une limite de déplacement vers l'intérieur dudit tube pendant l'assemblage dudit raccord.
15. Raccord de tube selon la revendication 14, dans lequel ladite paroi d'extrémité est positionnée afin d'être engagée par l'extrémité dudit tube avant de terminer l'assemblage dudit raccord.
16. Raccord de tube selon l'une quelconque des revendications 9 à 15, dans lequel lesdits moyens d'écrou et ledit corps ont des surfaces de butée visibles de l'extérieur qui viennent en engagement lorsque ledit raccord est correctement assemblé.
17. Raccord de tube selon la revendication 14, dans lequel lesdits moyens d'écrou et ledit corps ont chacun des surfaces de clé visibles de l'extérieur qui viennent en alignement lorsque lesdites surfaces de butée viennent en engagement.

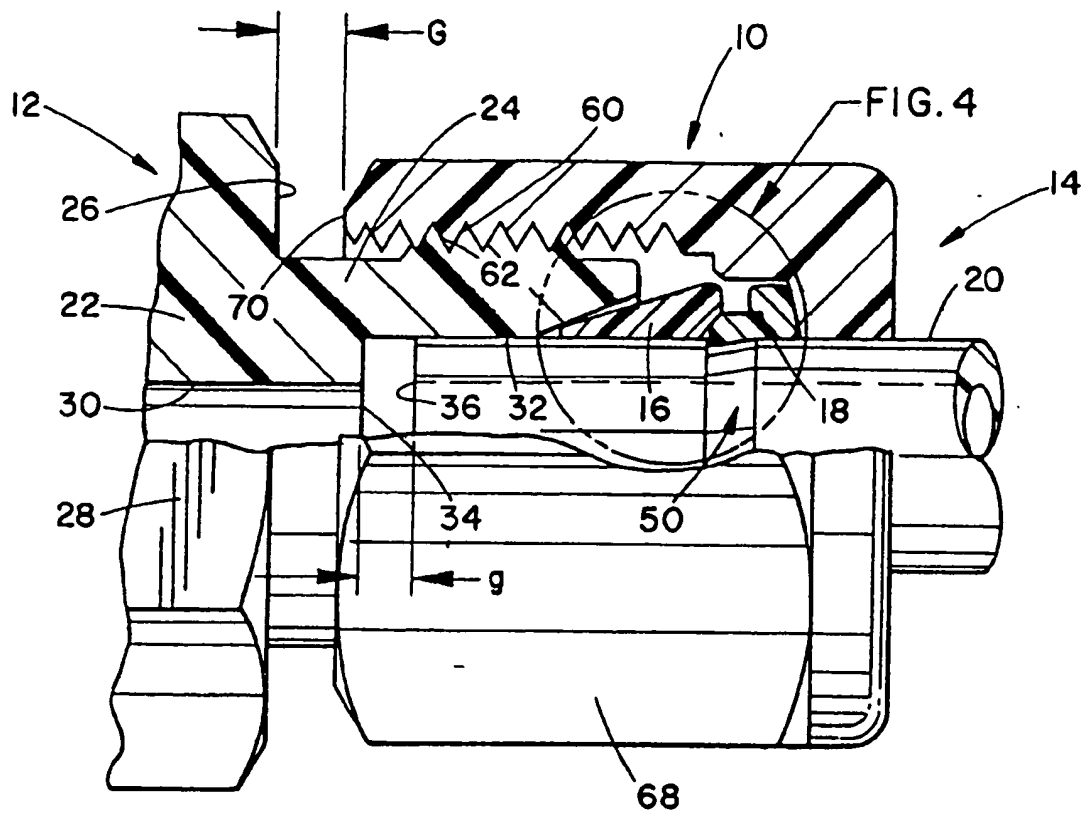


FIG. 1

